

SPORTS



In the Kremlin, in Moscow, a ceremony has been held to give government awards to the Soviet athletes who excelled during the latest Winter Olympics in Sarajevo. In the photo: a group of Soviet hockey players in Red Square.

Soviet friends thanked

The successful conclusion of the live climbers of the first ever Belgorod Mount Everest expedition is attributed in no small degree to our Soviet friends, the pressmen were told by the expedition's chief Avram Avramov. We not only profited from our practice in the Tien Shan Mountains in the USSR,

but also from the provision of the expedition with first-rate Soviet equipment. We are convinced in its reliability, the Soviet oxygen containers being the world's best, in our opinion. They were also used by the local climbers who ascended the Mount Everest at the same time with us.

ACROPOLIS RALLY

Only 36 cars out of the 105 that started from the pedestal of Acropolis managed to make it to the finish of the latest stage in the world car rally championship.

This year the Acropolis Rally route to Greece was more complicated and passed along mountain and dirt roads. Sigi Blomquist, the last year's runner-up in the Greek rally, and his navigator, Bjorn Gofors, were this time first, riding an Audi Quattro. Their teammates, Hannu Mikkola and Ari Hietanen, were second—3 min 7 sec after the winners. Markku Altonen and Ilkka Kivimäki placed third on a Lancia.

The Soviet drivers constantly take part in the Acropolis Rally and won medals in their class of cars. But this time they didn't participate.

At present the leader at the world championship is the crew of Blomquist—63 points. It is followed by Markku Altonen—50. In the competition of models the leader is Audi Quattro—78 points; Lancia Rally—70, and Renault—36.

Boris MIKHAILOV

An Olympics minus half the world champions

The Los Angeles Games, now less than two months away, will miss 51 per cent of world champions owing to the non-participation of the USSR National Olympic Committee and its counterparts in other socialist countries. Hardest hit will be the weightlifting tournament, as none of the latest world championship prize-winners will attend.

The true Olympic spirit will be missing in other sports, too. In athletics, for instance, the world championship prize-winners' non-attendance "quota" will amount to 51 per cent, 72 per cent in wrestling, 60 in shooting, 61 in canoeing, 54 in rowing, 63 in cycling, 83 in modern pentathlon, 53 in gymnastics, 50 in boxing, and 41 in swimming. The men's and women's handball fields will miss also of a total 18 teams each. The West German water polo squad coach, whose charges have suddenly found themselves strong favourites, has this comment: "One would have difficulty picturing a world elite in our sport minus the USSR and Hungary".

A RUGBY CHAMPIONSHIP OF HOPES

After a break for the games of the 20th European championship, the first stage of the national championship has resumed. The Soviet side, triple bronze winners, came a poor fourth this time, and now attention focuses on the national championship, which would hopefully produce new blood for the national line-up.

The first stage will name the top eight which will vie for the title in the second stage. The present leaders are many-times champions, the Yuri Gagarin Air Force Academy team (AFA), and Slavia from the 2nd Moscow

Watch Plant. The club has not suffered a single defeat. Breathing down their necks are defending champions, Moscow Lokomotiv, as well as the Kiev Aviator and Moscow teams.

The keen competition may only produce new hopes to make the coaches look for new strategies and get their players to do better with penalty and in the closing stages of the attacking schemes, shortness specified by the coaches of the French squad, now 15th European champions.



In the photo: Air Force Academy routed Krasnoyarsk 48-3 in a recent championship game. Photo by Sergei Fedotkin.

EDU REPLACES PARREIRA

Eduardo Antunes Coimbra, better known as Edu, has been appointed the acting senior coach of Brazil football team.

Edu replaced Parreira as post of the senior coach of Brazil team. Parreira has a 2.5-year contract to coach the Rio Stars.

Everything possible to do the somewhat talented coach of Brazilian football. Edu replaced Parreira as post of the senior coach of Brazil team. Parreira has a 2.5-year contract to coach the Rio Stars.

APAICHEV GETS THE RECORD BACK

Alexander Apachev again established the USSR record in the decathlon—8,843 points (the season's best result in the world) at a competition in Neubrandenburg (GDR) and won the match.

Alexander became the national record-holder for the first time on May 6 this year, but on May 20 Grigory Degtyarev, his mate on the national team, totalled 8,579 points which was better than Alexander's result. But on June 3, Apachev again surged ahead.

Apachev, 23, is not a novice in this, the most complicated sport in athletics. According to last year's results he was listed as the world's 14th decathlete.

For comparison's sake let us see the results, returned by Jürgen Hingman (FRG) who has established the world record—8,777 points—on June 5, 1983, and by Apachev on June 6 this year.

	Hingman	Apachev
100 m	10.92	11.1
long jump	7.71	7.9
shot put	15.94	15.5
high jump	2.15	2.1
400 m	4.79	4.8
110 m hurdles	14.11	14.1
discus	40.90	41.0
pole vault	4.70	4.7
javelin	67.28	67.3
1,500 m	41.85	41.9

Anke Voller, from the GDR, was the best among the women in Neubrandenburg.

The Soviet men and women athletes won 10 medals each.

Zhu Jiahua, the Chinese world record-holder in the 100 m (10.8 sec), took part in the competition with a 10.9 sec jump.

FACTS AND EVENTS

A group of well-known American public and religious leaders have appealed to the Bush Government to renounce war and for all the deployment of the American cruise missiles on Cuban soil.

A series of provocative activities has been carried out less than 40 km from the Nicaraguan border by the United States, Honduras, and El Salvador troops which took part in the joint "Granada-1" maneuvers in Honduras.

A financial scandal has broken out in the United Arab Emirates. According to the "Al-Naba" magazine, major cases of embezzlement have come to light involving the so-called Arab Monetary Fund where headquarters are in the capital of the United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi. The damage total 100 million dollars.

As a result of provocative actions by the Israeli military there has again been a sharp aggravation in the situation in Lebanon. Trying to suppress the growing protest movement the Israelis are carrying out punitive actions in Southern Lebanon occupied by Tel Aviv.

In the photo: an Israeli patrol in action at the South-Lebanese village of Itzabeha.

Photo: AP-TASS

AMERICAN CHURCHMEN IN THE USSR

Over 200 US Christians have arrived in Moscow to learn the activities of the Russian Orthodox Church. And, as about various aspects of the Soviet people and their life for peace.

As reported by the Moscow Archdiocese, their trip is sponsored by the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA and is a follow-up to previous contacts established between American and Soviet church figures.

On the programme for the trip which will last until June 20, are visits to churches and prayer houses belonging to various religious communities, excursions to industrial and agricultural enterprises, research and cultural facilities, and meetings in church and public organizations.

The USA and is a follow-up to previous contacts established between American and Soviet church figures.

France-USSR Society holds congress

Delegates from 600 local committees of the France-USSR Society and thousands of its members attended a society congress in Le Mans, a big industrial centre.

Commenting on the three years that have passed since the last congress the France-USSR society president M. Guibert said that in view of the current deterioration in the world situation it was particularly important that France travelled along the road of friendship along with the great Soviet people, whose history and culture have so much in common with the history and culture of the French people.

As a result of provocative actions by the Israeli military there has again been a sharp aggravation in the situation in Lebanon. Trying to suppress the growing protest movement the Israelis are carrying out punitive actions in Southern Lebanon occupied by Tel Aviv.

In the photo: an Israeli patrol in action at the South-Lebanese village of Itzabeha.

Photo: AP-TASS

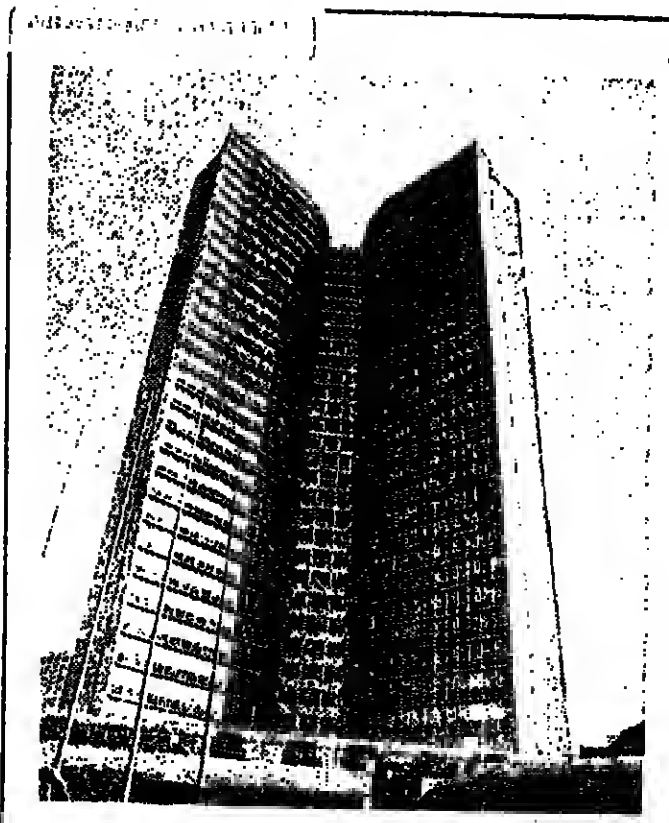
CMEA: SUMMIT MEETING

Moscow is currently the venue for an economic summit of CMEA member states. Taking part are government leaders from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Rumania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia. They will map out future targets on the road of deeper socialist economic integration and boost the economic potential of CMEA participants.

They being united within the CMEA framework has helped CMEA member-countries to make substantial gains.

Between 1958 and 1983 their national income grew 6.5-fold. The average annual growth rates for national incomes of the CMEA member-states between 1951 and 1983 amounted to 6.7 per cent and 8.3 per cent in industry.

In 1983 CMEA mutual trade added up to 167,400 million roubles, 36 times the 1958 figure. Most CMEA countries meet their import needs in machines and equipment, oil, iron ore and consumer goods through mutual deliveries.



CMEA Headquarters in Moscow.

TESTS PASSED WITH FLYING COLOURS

A 220 kilometre stretch of the Urengoi—Centre-1 gas pipeline extending across the Tatar Autonomous Republic is ready to carry gas. This is the conclusion reached following brilliant tests along the entire length of the stretch of pipeline.

During the tests powerful compressors built up pressure

in the line much higher than that which will be present in the pipes during operation. A strength and tightness test was passed with flying colours. The builders, who have completed their work on the line, including the replacement of soil along its length, have moved on to build a new line: Urengoi—Centre-2.

Hurricane-force winds hit Moscow

Walls of water and hurricane-force wind hit many parts of the city on Saturday.

The USSR Weather Forecasting Service reports that the hurricane was caused by a clash between a tropical air mass and cold air. In some places the wind reached a speed of 27 metres per second, uprooting

trees, snapping overhead cables and bringing trolleybuses and trams to a standstill. All the urban services, which had been given advanced warning, took measures to mitigate the effect of the raging elements. Traffic was soon back to normal, and the streets were cleared of debris.

'CRIMSON SAILS'

The Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre in Moscow has premiered the ballet "Crimson Sails" by Vladimir Yurovsky. Its libretto is based on the story of the same name by Alexander Grin, a well-known Soviet writer.

For the first time the "Crimson Sails" was staged in 1949 by the Bolshoi Ballet. The composition was by Nikolai Yurovsky, prepared a new version of the ballet produced together with choreographer Gennadiy Shatrov. The sets and costumes are by the artist Marina Sokolova.

The "Crimson Sails" is about a young sailor who is cast into the sea and young dancers. The solo parts—Aval and captain Gray are danced by Lyudmila Ryzhova and Svetlana Smirnova. Vladimir Yurovsky and Vitaly Artyukhin.

The Musical Theatre has started rehearsing of Mozart's opera "Die Entführung aus dem Serail" produced by Harry Kupfer (GDR). It will be premiered in the new season.

A scene from the ballet "Crimson Sails" with Lyudmila Ryzhova as Aval.

Photo by Andriy Stepanov

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MN INFORMATION

Round the Soviet Union

● IN THE LITHUANIAN CAPITAL, VILNIUS, A MEETING HAS BEEN HELD BY SPECIALISTS FROM THE CMEA COUNTRIES WHO DISCUSSED IMPROVEMENTS IN PLANNING AND ECONOMIC INCENTIVES IN AGRICULTURE. The delegates came from Bulgaria, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. They have visited an agricultural economics institute in Vilnius, the highest in this country, where they were told about the institute's structure and operation. They have also examined the experience gained by the economic services at the best Lithuanian state farms.

● THE MOSCOW ZOO, FOUNDED 120 YEARS AGO BY THE RUSSIAN SOCIETY FOR ANIMAL AND PLANT ACCLIMATIZATION, NOW HAS SOME 750 SPECIES OF ANIMALS. Special attention is given to the protection and breeding of rare and endangered species. Four years ago, an acromiogram was presented to the zoo by the Swedish biologist Joas Yalmsun.

● A SPA BUILT IN THE '70s NEAR GEORGIEVSK IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA IS NOW ACCOMMODATING 1,500 PEOPLE A DAY. Based on a hot water spring containing iodine, bromine and hydrocarbons, it is proved useful in treating diseases of the cardiovascular, endocrine, locomotor and nervous systems.

YOUNG INVENTORS

Our photographs were taken at the Central Station of Young Technicians in Moscow when Statia held its 14th annual contest for the best space model. Hundreds of young designers from many cities in Russia brought to Moscow their models of space and interstellar ships, orbital stations of the future and rockets.

Children in this country can pursue their technical hobbies at various sections and clubs of which we have tens of thousands. They are attached to schools, palaces of Young Pioneers, which are the cultural centers of the Young Pioneer Organization, and at factory clubs.

The children are choosing the activities they like best. Some are attracted to making models of ships or planes, others make



radios and other electronic devices, and yet others make models of spacecrafts. Exhibitions of children's technical activities are becoming more and more

extensive. They surprise visitors with the complexity of their designs, many of which have been put to use in the national economy. They attract close attention of engineers, designers and scientists. In 1981-82, patents were drawn for 13 inventions made by young inventors. The author of one of these is Igor Gladchenko of Yekaterinburg. He has invented a winter motorcycle going on skis and capable of carrying over 100 kilograms. Moving at speeds of up to 20 kph, it can travel across trackless country, which is very important in the North.

The technical societies and clubs help the children develop their abilities and make the choice of their careers. Such clubs and activities can be attended by every child and free of charge.

Photographs by Georgi Strelnikov



EARLY OPENING OF SUMMER NAVIGATION IN THE ARCTIC

The atomic icebreaker, "Leonid Brezhnev" has set out from Murmansk bound for the port of Pevek. The motor vessel "The Monchegorsk" is following it from Murmansk. With this journey, which they have started six weeks earlier than scheduled, the sailors of Murmansk not only have opened up this year's summer navigation, but they are also making an important contribution to the solution of the task of prolonging the time of operation

throughout the Arctic time. East-bound cargo vessels have set out so early in the year only twice in the whole history of the development of the Arctic — in 1971 and in 1978.

These, however, were experimental runs whose aim was to see if it is possible to extend the navigation in the eastern Arctic seas. This year's voyage by "The Monchegorsk" is the first practical journey. The crew is to test the real possibilities

for very early delivery to Pevek of cargoes which are needed for the rapid development of this port on the coast of access to the Eastern Siberian Sea.

The sailors have increased their possibilities in the development of the Arctic by adding to their fleet powerful atomic and conventional icebreakers, and new ships of the special Arctic series, one of which is "The Monchegorsk".

The icebreakers' crews from

Murmansk played the main part in freeing the Eastern ships from the Arctic ice last autumn in the Long Strait on the approaches to Pevek. Outstanding role in rescuing the ships was played by the crew of "Leonid Brezhnev". Last year's experience will come in handy this year. Having completed accompanying "The Monchegorsk", the ship will remain on duty to take part in operations in leading an extra early convoy coming to Pevek.

HALF A MILLION LORRIES

The Kama Motor Works (KAMAZ) has produced a 500,000th heavy-duty lorry. Nevertheless, the plant continues to increase production of these vehicles.

At the moment 8 different vehicles — prime movers, heavy cross-country vehicles, can be elongated bodies, special refrigerators, food carriers — are produced there. Next on the list are agricultural machines, powerful and reliable heavy lorries are exported to 30 countries.

6,000 tonnes of honey from Tien Shan

The honey from the mountain meadows in the Republic of Dzhirgata in Central Asia comes from the grasslands in the mountains. The beekeepers of the republic have started this year's season of honey bees in the leading organizations. This season they are to collect more than 6,000 tonnes of honey.

The high rate in the development of the branch is the result of concentration and specialization. The number of enterprises has been reduced by 20 per cent. Twelve special state farms and intercombinations have been set up here. The farms are engaged in the technology based on industrial methods devised by specialists together with workers.

The republic attaches great importance to the development of amateur beekeeping. Ex-prices have been set up for the purchase of hives, frames and necessary implements. Special prizes are awarded to beekeepers who are breeding to

Places to visit

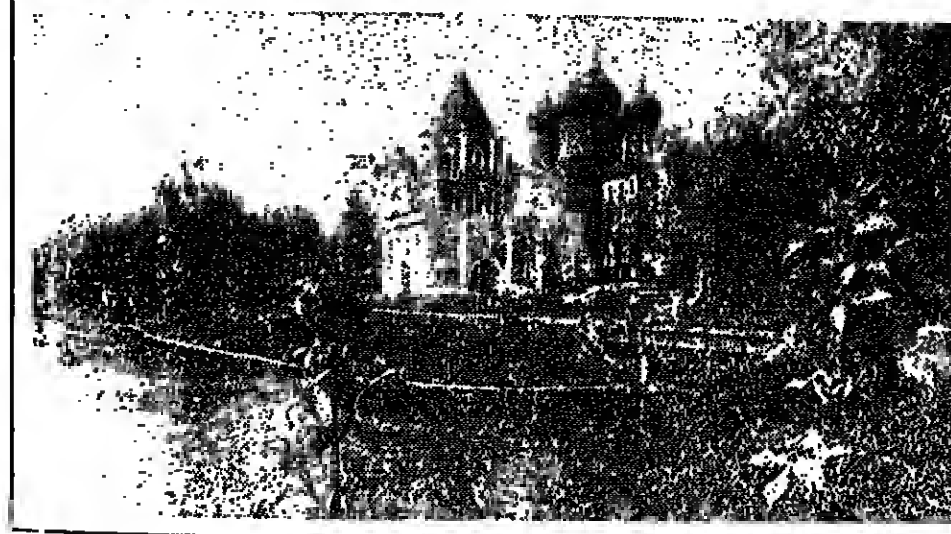
IZMAILOVO

In the past, Izmailovo, which is one of the most favorite parks in Moscow, was the royal hunting ground in which animals were specially bred for hunting. This is reflected in its old name — The Izmailovo Menagerie. In the second half of the 17th century, Izmailovo became one of the countryside residences of the tsars. The royal estate occupied a large territory with adjoining villages, arable land and forests. Radical changes in Izmailovo began under Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich and were completed under his son, Tsar Alexei Alexeyevich. A farm was set up here with experimental fields, a number of outbuildings and a flour mill, a distillery, and a glass factory. The best decoration to Izmailovo are the

poonds, which, incidentally gave birth to the Russian Navy. In summer 1880, Tsarevich Peter found an old English boat in the old Ilex mill yard. He soon rigged it out and launched it. This tiny vessel, "the grandfather of the Russian Navy" was sailed by young Tsar Peter in his first voyage on the Vozza River and the Izmailovo ponds.

Work of restoration is going on to the 17th-century architectural monuments which have come down to us in Izmailovo — the five-domed cathedral and the Bridge Tower. When these are completely restored they will house a history museum.

Maria SEUSTOVA



Probing through the earth

The remnants of an ancient fortress have been recently discovered on the territory of a modern estate in the district of Leningrad. A Baltic republic, using radar, has revealed the remains covered with a three-meter thick layer of earth. Information obtained by this method was confirmed by subsequent drilling.

Leningrad architects and restorers are going to use radar to probe the ground when investigating a number of ancient architectural monuments.

Unlike the conventional radar, the portable unit, developed by Latvian experts, emits microwave capable of penetrating the sediment. It is already widely used by geologists in prospecting for peat and sub-surface deposits.

Kulans in Turkmenia

Kulans — rare animals entered in the International Red Data Book — now have a new home. A reserve has been set up for them near the Kopetdag mountains in the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Turkmenia. There from the Badkhyz reserve to the south of the republic. The population of these wild horses totaled 3,000.

Once the herd of kulans used to graze on the vast land of Central Asia. These strong and beautiful animals became the object of Oriental superstitions. It was believed that the meat and fat of kulans had magical properties. Moreover, their skulls were used to make the hair of a woman. As a result of this, the number of kulans was diminishing only several hundred of them survived in the mountains alone by the middle of the 20th century. Experts believe that the danger of the extinction for the kulans has passed now.

MUSEUM OF APPLIED ARTS TO BE SET UP IN MOSCOW

The USSR museum of applied arts will develop into one of the country's biggest art collections. It is to be set up on the old estate of Tsaritsyno near Moscow. Its picturesque area of 80 hectares and contains 20 stone buildings including two palaces.

The new museum is intended to show the full historical development of material culture and the applied arts of all Soviet nationalities, both large and small, said Ilya Glazunov, a well-known Soviet artist and the museum's director.

Art experts from every Union and autonomous republic will be bringing their national collections to Moscow. As for the Russian section, its collection began to pile up long ago and now numbers more than 10,000 items. We may be acquiring the best of what has been displayed in recent years at numerous exhibitions in Moscow and

other cities. We have acquired some valuable pieces of jewelry, china, crystalware and bronzes from private collections, said Ilya Glazunov.

Most items will be displayed in appropriate, or within their natural interiors, for example, those depicting peasants' houses or craftsmen studios. The exhibition will help visitors to follow the changes in aesthetic tastes and ideas, way of life, customs and traditions through the years.

The new museum will also display more than 200 cradles as well as costumes, furniture, items of everyday life (domestic utensils), toys, tableware, and jewelry. The Tsaritsyno ensemble is a splendid monument of 18th-century palace and landscape architecture. After restoration work it will look exactly as the great architect Vasily Bazhenov (1737-1799) designed.

Science and technology

AUTOMATIC MACHINES MONITOR AVALANCHES

Hundreds of monitoring stations will be replaced by an automatic complex, Lavine (Avalanche) in South-Western Tien Shan in Central Asia, writes "Sovetskoye Tekhnicheskoye" industry.

The new complex is a three-stage system of instruments which register the temperature and density of the snow and gather other information, which is transmitted to computer memory.

For the first time, the weather forecasters in Central Asia have been given an opportunity to monitor the accumulation of snow and changes in the snow layers. The reserves of snow is a factor which is decisive for the crops of cotton, grain, vegetables and fruit over large tracks of land in Central Asia.

This year, the instruments of the complex will start monitoring the snow situation in the Chirchik Gorge in the mountains near Tashkent where a large recreation zone is located, the newspaper notes. Later, computers will start to monitor the other areas where large reserves of snow are accumulated and where avalanches are threatened by avalanches.

NEW MYSTERIES OF JUPITER

At least two mysterious layers are found in the atmosphere, above the polar areas of the Jupiter. Scientists of Soviet Kazakhstan arrived at this conclusion by studying for many years the giant planet. The studies were conducted in an observatory situated in the mountains of Tien Shan at about 1,500 metres above sea level.

Head of the observations, Dr Viktor Telle, President of the commission on physics of planets and satellites of the International Astronomical Union, said that several haze above the Jupiter consisted of unknown particles. This original veil could have been formed during the disintegration of meteorites flying into the atmosphere. Spacial chemical reactions, possibly serve as the source of mysterious aerosols. They originate on the Jupiter under the impact of solar ultraviolet radiation and the fluxes of charged space particles, so doing, various hydrocarbon compounds are formed, a part of which is condensed.

VIEWPOINT

Food Programme: field-to-consumer conveyor belt to operate better

Lev VOSKRESENSKY, economic observer

Early in May, measures were approved to speed up the implementation of the USSR Food Programme. The translation of these measures into practice in 1980-81 will lead to a considerable growth in the consumption of potatoes, other vegetables and fruit with comparatively little expense.

The course towards intensification of the agrarian production supported by massive investments has brought about tangible results. Thus, in the 1970s, the gross harvest of cotton and other fruit and berries in the Soviet Union increased from 8.0 to 9.6 million tonnes and the government purchases of these from 3.7 to 5.2 million tonnes. Nevertheless, the per capita consumption of the above has increased very little — from 45 kg in 1970 to only 48 kg in 1980. It is no wonder that the Soviet Union imports quite a lot of citrus and other fruit, the only conclusion is that the past five years' turning plays in the expansion of the actual consumption tend to be much smaller than it might be with the possibilities it has now.

What is the reason for this? The most vulnerable link in the agro-industrial complex (AIC) is the storage, transportation and sales of the agricultural produce, what in this country is termed the AIC infrastructure.

In the past, a miscalculation was made in the investment policies, with investments in agriculture being increased out of proportion to the investment in the infrastructure. However, there are other reasons, which are objective. They were most aptly described by the Soviet economist Valery Tsvetkovskiy who said: "The times when agricultural production was a self-contained system have gone into the past. It has become a subsystem in the agro-industrial complex. Until recently, we were, like agree, worried about only one thing — to produce more and with a higher quality. This line of reasoning was excusable and historically it has played its positive part. Today, the accent in our activities is different."

Present-day practice shows that the imperfection in the relatively inexpensive infrastructure in this country lead to unjustifiably large losses of what has been grown and produced in the fields and on the farms.

Since the early eighties, the investment in the infrastructure has begun to grow at an outstripping rate. It is significant that this year the scale in the construction of storage facilities, refrigerators and warehouses is to increase by 13 per cent against 1983, although the growth in the volume of agricultural output is placed at six per cent.

In 1980-1981, this rate will be further increased. This aim is also pursued by the recently approved measures concerning investment in the construction and modernization of storage facilities made of light metal structures for potatoes, other vegetables and fruit.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

NATURE PROTECTION IN THIS COUNTRY

The Soviet Union took an active part in devising the World Charter for Nature which was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1982 to make all states responsible for the protection of nature and its wealth. Some of the practical steps taken in this direction by the Soviet Union are described in the newspaper PRAVDA.

One of the prerequisites for the success of the conservation efforts is an effectively operating system of reserve territories in this country, the newspaper notes. At present the Soviet Union has 143 government natural preserves which occupy an area of 13.7 million hectares. It is in many ways thanks to the preserve that we have succeeded in restoring the populations of bison, beavers, otters and other valuable animals which can now again be hunted, and in saving from extinction such animals as otters, kulans, dodos, and the tiger.

The progress in the development of the preserves leads to broad international recognition, while the important role in this country are playing on UNESCO Programme, "Man and Biosphere". It is no mere accident that the first international biosphere congress was held in the Soviet Union in 1983.

IT IS PEOPLE WHO MAKE THE MUSIC

Every year this country widely celebrates the birth anniversary of composer Mikhail Glinka on May 31 and poet Alexander Pushkin on June 6. There are only two days separating the two birthdays. The newspaper IZVESTIA writes that the fact that these birthdays come soon after the other is a mere coincidence. However, the parallel between Pushkin and Glinka is remarkable.

Pushkin is justly called the founder of the Russian literary language, and Glinka is justly described as the founder of the international language of

the classical Russian music. Pushkin was the first in Russian literature to assert the triumph of his method of artistic realism based on the profound national character of the era and revealed their fruitful and extensive power. Glinka did the same in music. The great composer once said, "Music is made by the people, and we, the composers are only arranging it."

Both Pushkin and Glinka possessed optimistic optimism, appreciation of life in all its multidimensional completeness and tragic contradictions, but on the whole the good over the forces of the evil, and in the great value of the heroic deeds. That is why their art is so sunny, joyful, and in its harmony it is close to the ancient classical samples.

MERCHANT MARINE INCREASES VOLUME OF TRANSPORTATION

This July, the Soviet merchant marine celebrates the sixtieth anniversary since the merchant marine became an independent branch of the economy, says BRONNICHESKAYA GAZETA. Today, the Soviet merchant marine has 1,800 ships which can carry 10 million tonnes or more of cargo. Last year, the vessels transported 236 tonnes of cargoes and more than 11 million passengers. The growth in the volume of transportation is accompanied by the commissioning of new consignment complexes in the country's seaports. Construction continues of the New Tollyn port in Estonia and the second phase of the Vostochny (the Far East) and the Vostochny (the Black Sea) ports, and of the ferry between the Soviet Union and the GDR.

The merchant marine is being equipped with most up-to-date ships. The new lighter carrier "Alexei Kopylov", for example, can transport eight barges at a time, and the special ship, "The Slokhonovskiy Pelag" is designed for carrying heavy loads whose length is more than 90 metres and which weighs more than six hundred tonnes.

USSR-USA: UNEQUAL LITERARY EXCHANGE

"Understanding Through Literature" was the title of the sixth get-together of Soviet and American men of letters recently held in Molibu, California. There was much argument over the translation and publishing of works by American and Soviet authors in the USA and the Soviet Union; LITERATURNAYA GAZETA points out.

It is a well-known fact that books by American writers published in the Soviet Union compare favorably in terms of numbers with books by contemporary Soviet authors published in the USA, as recognized by the American colleagues during the discussion — and things are going from bad to worse. Symptomatically, Norman Cousins and Irving Stone urged their compatriots to help as much as they could to bring Soviet books closer to the public eye of the American reader, while Wallace Stegner lamented a programme of action for publishing Soviet authors in the USA.

Conversely, it was stressed that many US "new" writers and poets are household names in the Soviet Union. Over the years of Soviet power, nearly 1,400 works by 370 American writers were published in the USSR in a total edition of some 275,000,000 copies. We have translated nearly all the classical of 20th-century American literature, some of them being collected editions of their works. For instance, books by Ernest Hemingway were printed 185 times in the total edition of upwards of 16,000,000 copies in 20 languages of Soviet peoples; the corresponding figures for John Steinbeck's works are 43, 3,100,000, and nine, and 35, 3,000,000 and nine for William Faulkner's books.

Among the American writers held in special esteem in this country are: Kurt Vonnegut, Robert Penn Warren, Jerome David Salinger, John Cheever, Irving Berlin, Joseph Heller, Joyce Carol Oates, John Galsworthy, Vidal, Roy Bradbury, John Updike, Irvin Shaw, John Holley and James Baldwin.

She is in 1.61

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

MIKHAIL YUROVSKY

The Stashevsky and Nemtsov-Danchenko Minus Theatre in Moscow has premiered Vladimir Yurovsky's ballet "The Crimson Salt", based on the novel by Alexander Gals. The person responsible for music, set and costumes of the ballet is Mikhail Yurovsky, the composer's son.

Performing my father's music in the ballet is both joyful and difficult, he says. I tried to make it not as a son would, but as a modern conductor who tries to find sounds closer to our times. The ballet revives the world of Gals's characters with their romantic loneliness and purity, their dreams associated with the appearance of a magic ship signed with the crimson salt. However, this is not a fairy tale and it has no fairy-tale characters: people depicted by Gals work miracles themselves giving them to others.

Mikhail Yurovsky is 39. Since his childhood he has lived in the world of music. His father is a composer, his grandfather is a conductor. At home, he recalls, we often welcomed artists, art directors, and actors. Mikhail did not dream of becoming a musician, but he wanted to become an art or film director. In just two years, he completed the seven-year course of music school and then went to a music college and later to Moscow Conservatoire from which he graduated as a conductor and as music critic. His teacher there was Lev Glazunov who has educated such conductors as Vladimir Fedoseyev, Dmitry Xlivenko and Alexander Lazarev.

The classes his guru were interesting. Yurovsky recalls. Glazunov never imposed his own point of view, but he facilitated independent thinking and as a result to reach one's aims, and taught you to read music scores with a "fresh" eye and a "fresh" ear. This proved useful in my future career. I knew the score of Sergei Prokofiev's "Romeo and Juliet" (it just five days before). Yet, I think that it is one thing to know the score, and quite another to conduct an orchestra. A conductor is helped by a good memory.

Yurovsky has been in the musical theatre for eleven years. His first performance here was Tchaikovsky's opera, "Eugene Onegin". By now, he has staged more than one hundred productions of 35 operas and ballets. His operas include Mozart's "La Noche de los Gnomes", Puccini's "La Bohème", and Khrennikov's "Dorogaya", and his ballets — "Black Birds" by Kater, "Rise" by Tsimbalist, and "Swan Lake" and "Soev Maiden" by Tchaikovsky.

Yurovsky's credo as a conductor is that as such ought to be the leader in the production. The art director and the singers and dancers are my partners, he says. We have the same aim — to present a musical piece in the best way possible. The theme of the music, its emotional



presentation and the distribution of accents is in the conductor's hands. Therefore, when he appears on the stage he is not just a conductor and the art director, it is necessary to play the opera or ballet and not just the music, he continues. This can be done after you have learned its every detail and nuance. A conductor ought to be a person with an open mind. Some people ask, What is more important in the performance — the music or the stage? Who is more important, the conductor or the art director? The answer is — the latter.

Mikhail Yurovsky has conducted in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, West Germany, Holland, and Turkey. He has just returned from the GDR. At the Kamische Oper in Berlin, with whose company he is linked by a close irreplaceable, Yurovsky has conducted quite a few performances. In the GDR it was "Romeo and Juliet" by Prokofiev. In summer, Yurovsky will lead his first time conduct to Japan where his company is invited on a tour. At home he is to give the first performance of Dmitriy Bortnyansky's opera, "The Rival Sea", which he is to played in his concert version in Leningrad.

Margalita ANOKHINA

Premiere of 'Guernica'

Odesse recently saw the first night of the music drama mystery, "Guernica", based on the famous anti-fascist painting by Pablo Picasso. The ballet was created by 40-year-old composer Yen Freidlin.

We were inspired by the striking condemnation of violence projected by the heroes of "Guernica", said one of the leading characters, Natalya Barysheva, prima ballerina of the Odesse Opera and Ballet Theatre. Our company in Spain in the autumn of 1980 and our impressions of the great painting into the music and dance. We were in Spain in the more about the hero of Picasso's works. May the day of Guernica, 1937, be remembered. Sen My, Lidia, Olga, Elena, Sabra and Chito, happen again — that is the saga of our new ballet.

New life of an old painting

A new lease of life has been given to V. Perov's painting, "Peris Puppet Shows" which was believed to be lost. The visitors will see it in the Tretyakov Gallery exhibited as part of a display dedicated to the 150th anniversary of the outstanding Russian artist.

For almost 120 years this canvas has been known as two separate works of art and it came to the collection from different collections.

This is its story. In 1862, the Russian Academy of Arts sent Perov abroad. Having hired a studio in Paris, he started work. The hard of the humiliated and the downrodden, he remained loyal to himself. His canvases show the poverty-stricken quarters of the city, and the pale faces of the poor people showing sorrow which is the same everywhere. Thus, the foreign cycle of his paintings includes "The Seller of Song Books", "The Paris Rag and Bone Man",

presenting the distribution of accents in the conductor's hands. Therefore, when he appears on the stage he is not just a conductor and the art director, it is necessary to play the opera or ballet and not just the music, he continues. This can be done after you have learned its every detail and nuance. A conductor ought to be a person with an open mind. Some people ask, What is more important in the performance — the music or the stage? Who is more important, the conductor or the art director? The answer is — the latter.

The grand exhibition palace in Paris now shows Russian and Soviet art, graphic art and sculpture, together some hundred masterpieces of the Russian art of the second half of the 19th and early 20th centuries, as well as over 200 works by Soviet artists, many of them displayed abroad for the first time yet.



BUSINESS



BULGARIA IN 40 YEARS OF SOCIALISM

The Bulgarian national trade-fair show, "The People's Republic of Bulgaria — 40 years along the road of socialist ascent", marking the jubilee of the socialist revolution there and illustrative of the country's gains made over the decades of independent development and cooperation with the Soviet Union is being held at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements in Moscow.

The show, already visited by over a hundred thousand people, displays machine-building equipment, machine tools, flexible automated systems, lasers, robots, consumer goods and foodstuffs.

We are happy with the great

interest Soviet people show in our display, director Iyot Ignatiev told our correspondent. Over the 40 years of socialism Bulgaria, a formerly backward agrarian country, turned into a developed industrial state. Our annual foreign trade has reached 18,200 million roubles, or 2,625 roubles per capita, one of the highest indicators worldwide. This is proved by the show, too, which displays many expert items, sold, among other countries, to the USSR as well.

SOVIET-SYRIAN COMMISSION

Moscow was recently the venue for the eighth meeting of the Standing Soviet-Syrian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

The delegates attested growing contacts in power-generating industry. Experts think the 1,000 MW hydro-power complex built in Syria with Soviet technical help operates both efficiently and reliably. Its power output, which came into service in March 1980, has already generated some 19,000 thousand kWh of electricity. The USSR helped build a total of 2,700 km of power lines and

is willing to help build still more. Work is well ahead on a redistributing dam downstream the river. Talks will continue soon on joint construction outside Damascus of a 400,000 kW thermal power station.

The delegations confirmed the need for more cooperation in oil prospecting efforts in Syria. To this effect the USSR said they were ready to provide new drilling rigs. Also, an agreement was reached in general with the opening up of six oil fields in Syria.

Computation will continue in the construction of new main railways.

A protocol notes the bilateral trade has been making much headway. In 1980, over 150 per cent increase over 1980 and 1981. The USSR supplies machinery, equipment, ferrous metal, timber and other goods essential for Syria's economy, and will receive for export imports of Syrian cotton yarn, timber, fruit, cereals, oilseeds and pulses.

On the closing day of its sitting the Commission signed a contract for joint research efforts in a nuclear reactor centre in Syria which will use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

Ernest POLIVANNY

'KABUL NEW TIMES' ON SOVIET-AFGHAN COOPERATION

The newspaper "Kabul New Times" pointed an article devoted to the cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and the Afghan peoples, the newspaper said, was born soon after the Great October Socialist Revolution which proclaimed the victory of peace and equality between nations, big and small. The relations between the two countries have been

successfully developing for more than six decades. All this time, the Soviet Union has been giving Afghanistan economic, cultural and military assistance. Dozens of water economic and cultural projects which have appeared on Afghan soil are the result of a fruitful cooperation between our two countries.

The Soviet assistance, the "Kabul New Times" concludes, considerably increases the process of the socio-economic development of Afghanistan.

Wartsila jubilee

Finnish joint-stock company Wartsila is marking its 100th year in existence. A great conference marking this event at the company's Moscow office stressed that Wartsila today is one of Finland's biggest industrial concerns employing nearly 10,000 people. It utilizes over 30 enterprises manufacturing ships, diesel machine tools, technical china, locks and consumer goods.

Wartsila, actively cooperates with Soviet foreign trade organizations and enterprises. Its board chairman, Moister Tanker Horn, stressed that last year the Soviet Union accounted for over half the company's exports.

Wartsila, which sold its first ship to the USSR back in 1932, has built nearly 800 various ships for this country to date.

Over the past year the Helsinki work alone sold the Soviet Union five icebreakers, one of them a 12,400 hp strong, for the Murmlet and four river icebreakers with a 2.5 metre draught for the USSR Ministry of the River Fleet. Also, the USSR received two icebreaker rescue ships and two units of small passenger craft for the Ministry of the Gas Industry.

Wartsila has its ships sold to the USSR with Soviet-made radio navigation and deck equipment. Products, cooperation between Wartsila and Soviet organizations and enterprises has been making much headway in recent years.

Wartsila works on the production of the Pihlak diesel engines jointly with the Blackstone works generators in the construction of hovercraft under a Soviet licence. Work is in its finishing stages on the joint designing of the "Tahvo" atomic icebreaker for the Soviet Union.



Built with technical assistance from the Soviet Union, the heavy machine-building plant in the Indian city of Ranchi is producing a wide range of equipment for steel mills and mines, as well as distilling installations and other types of machines.

CCFS HOLDS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

In Paris, the French-Soviet Chamber of Commerce (CCFS) has completed its regular General Assembly which was attended by the leaders of numerous companies in various fields of the French-Soviet economic cooperation.

The speakers at the Assembly noted that despite the acute

crises of the international situation and the aggravated political climate the economic links between France and the USSR are in the ascendant.

The Chamber of Commerce continues to be a most important instrument in the competition and strengthening of links between the Soviet Union and France.

received the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries of the Netherlands, Gerrit Braks. During their conversation the two Ministers discussed the issues in the Soviet-Dutch business cooperation in the area of the agricultural complex.

A protocol was signed following a meeting of representatives for the Agreement on the Specialization and Cooperation of Production of Veterinary Preparations, field within the CMEA framework in Havana. It calls for coordinated action in the production of veterinary drugs, sets production quotas for each participating country, and plans for production of several new drugs.

Philately

Vegetation of lakes and rivers

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a new set of colorful stamps "Flora of the USSR" depicting the plants growing in different reservoirs of the country — rivers, lakes and ponds. This photo shows the stamp opening the series, with the famous lotus on it. The price of the stamps is 1, 2, 3, 10 and 20 kopeks.



Intourist news

A journey to Staraya Russa

Intourist offers a new exciting tour to its foreign guests who are to come this year to the ancient Russian city of Novgorod which this year is celebrating its 1250th anniversary.

The final point in the journey is Staraya Russa, one of the oldest cities in the country. Ancient chronicles mention Staraya Russa as "a city of the old Slavs". For hundreds of years, beginning with 1872, he came here every summer. Here he worked on many of his stories and novels. The tourists will also see the furniture and interior of the museum, and the writer's personal belongings. They will be able to understand his life and work with greater depth.

The curious, across Staraya Russa ends with the visit to the Dostoevsky House, after which the tourists are to return to Novgorod.

Boris ROGOZIN

GUEST PERFORMANCES IN MOSCOW

The Bashkir Drama Theatre has come to its eleventh visit to Moscow. The Theatre, which was set up in 1919, has become one of the first national theatrical companies in this country.

This year, the company has brought to Moscow eight plays, six of them were written by Bashkir playwrights. Soviet dramatic art is represented by the latter playwright Kanat Tinchurin's play "The Blue Shawl", and among foreign plays — "The Women of Niksa" by the Finnish writer Hella Wuolijoki, which has played under the title, "Somebody Else's Star".

The Theatre is performing in the house of the Saito Theatre until June 18.

The Russian Drama Theatre of Lithuania has begun its performances in Moscow in the house of the Vernyolova Theatre with a play, "Masks Four Faces" by A. Mielanin.

The Theatre was set up in Vilnius in 1916. Its guest programme includes all the directions in its repertoire. Apart from the play by A. Mielanin, the Theatre performs in Moscow such plays as A. Ostrovsky's "Profitable Deal", and Heorik



A scene from the play, "Gallia" staged by the Bashkir Drama Theatre after the novel by the Bashkir playwright, T. Tagirov. Photo by Mikhail Stokov

FACTS and EVENTS

Cinema. A Week of Mexican Films is going on in Moscow. It is held in keeping with an agreement on cooperation between the film makers from the two countries on the eve of the 60th anniversary since the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the USSR and the United States of Mexico. The programme of the festival includes eight features of most diverse genres. Apart from Mexican films, the Mexican films will be viewed by citizens of Leningrad and Rostov-on-Don.

WHAT'S ON?

June 12-15

THEATRES

Kremli Palace of Congresses (Kremli) Bolshoi Theatre performances: 12 — Puccini, "Maddalena" (opera), 13 — Prokofiev, "The Stone Flower" (ballet), 15 — Verdi, "Aida" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.) 12 — Puccini, "Tosca" (opera), 13, 15 — A concert by graduates from the Moscow Ballet School, 14 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Sea's Bride" (opera).

Stenislavsky and Nemtsov-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.) 12 — A concert by G. Kuznetsov, opera singer, to mark the 180th anniversary of Glinka, 13 — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera), 14 — Adan, "Dallia", "Corona", 15 — Strauss, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.) 12 — Kalmo, "Evening Visitors", 14 — Kolomo, "The Gypsy Princess", 15 — Zhurilo, "Penelope".

FILMS

You Are My Delight (Mosfilm USSR).

A musical about a singer whose talent is so great that he is loved by everyone, including his enemies.

Cinema: "Nemirovich" (1972) Tatyana Kuznetsova, Moscow Kurkaya.

A political film about the emergence of the Soviet Union, the film is shown in the Vernyolova Theatre.

Cinema: "Udarnik" (1972) Leningrad, "Udarnik" (1972) Leningrad, "Udarnik" (1972) Leningrad.

EXHIBITIONS

All-Union Museum of Decorative Applied and Folk Art (3 Bolshaya St.) An exhibition of 15th-century Russian musical instruments. They have been found by Vasily Galitsky, a collector and constructor, soldier in the Moscow horn ensemble.

12-15 — Moscow children's tournament, 10 a.m. (every day).

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Dynamo Stadium, 15 — Moscow Dynamo vs Leningrad Zenit, 7 p.m.

Interestingly enough, the second match participants will clash on June 24, in the USSR Cup final.

RUGBY

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WEATHER

June 12-15
In Moscow, city and region, dry but rather cold weather will predominate. Night temperatures of 3°, 6° and 9° 13° 18° during the day in the first half of the period. Weak wind. Lator on temperatures will be slightly 10°, 11° at night and 18°, 23° in the daytime. W wind, 5-8 mps.

SPORTS

Football
Leningrad Central Stadium, 14 — Leningrad Spartak vs Minsk Dynamo 7 p.m.